

THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE.
WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1177.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., AUGUST 13, 1874.

[VOL. XXIII... No. 33.]

The Way of the World.

Deep water, cool river—
Hard telling, no bread—
A shock and a shiver,
And life will have fled—
There's none to deliver,
The woman is dead!
Drag out the corpse by the streaming long hair—
Hard-hearted crowd, gather round it and stare.
Hard working, hard thinking,
Brought only disease;
She felt herself sinking,
Life brought her no ease,
So, out of it shrinking,
She—think as you please—
Drag out the corpse by its streaming long hair,
You'll know where her soul is, when yours, too is [there].
"God is a spirit;"
So, preacher, is she;
As for her merit,
She's mortal like thee;
And she may inherit
Where you cannot be.
So bury her body, no mourners, no hearse,
She isn't a pauper; ah, no, she is worse!

The cold earth will cover
Forever from sight,
The features a lover
Once viewed with delight;
But God is above her,
And he will do right.
Fling her poor flesh in a suicide's grave;
Moralize—ye who did nothing to save.
—California Reporter.

Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

If Paris is France, then is Eureka Humboldt. It is the central place of business, the only seaport, the point of shipment, outward and inward, for the whole country, the largest place in population and wealth, the point of leading educational, social, and religious influence. Its High School is the institution for the most thorough instruction in the region. Its Female Seminary, under the management of Mrs. Morford, is an honor to the place and doing much for the higher education of females. It has greatly improved its facilities the last year in a completed, large, well-located, building, on a site which embraces a whole block of land. The patronage of this Seminary has been good, amounting to over a hundred during the year, averaging, in attendance, about seventy. There was once an academy here, commenced by the Methodists, but it went by the board, and was bought by the Romanists for a convent. It is yet conducted as such, but like others of the class, its intellectual training is weak, but imitative arts, such as fine needle-work, tapestry, and copying of saints and saintesses in painting is largely practiced.

The churches of Eureka are Congregational, Methodist, Episcopal, and Roman, all with good houses and settled ministers. Rev. Mr. McDonald is Bishop and pastor of the Congregational church, possessing the confidence and esteem of the people, and steadily leading with his church and congregation in every good cause. Five were added to the membership of the church at the last communion, and a branch of the Women's Board of Missions was organized in May last with nineteen members. The great temperance measure of Local Option was to be voted upon the Tuesday after the first Sabbath we were first there, and this church, with the others, felt a deep interest in the result. The pastor, in an exhortation to the people, occupied one-half of his evening sermon to intensify their zeal upon the important occasion. Many fears were entertained as to the result. But in the final counting against license they had succeeded by a small but decided majority. The disappointment of the whiskeyites was great, while the satisfaction of the men of good order was genuine but quiet. This society owns one of the very few and pleasant parsonages of their order on the coast. There is scarcely another thing, in a worldly point of view, so helpful and satisfying to a church, and so helpful to a minister, as a good parsonage. Every church should have one.

The Episcopal church occupies a good position, and has the only chime of bells we have known in the order on the coast. As a variety it may, do well, but on the whole we should prefer one good, clear, heavy-sounding bell, as the most rational and harmonious expression of the object for which it is rung. The Methodist church, under the leadership of the year's appointee, Rev. Mr. Jones, has been healthfully progressing in their work.

To the north of Humboldt Bay, on a gently rising prairie slope, with great redwood forests for a background, is Arcata. It has two good church buildings—Presbyterian and Methodist. In connection with the first are a prosperous church and congregation, with a worthy pastor, Rev. Mr. Toold. As the fruit of a revival of religion, some twenty-five new members connected themselves with this church within the last year.

The Methodists have nearly recovered from some former reverses, and have regular worship. Beyond, toward Trinidad, the population is sparse, and only once in a long time is there any religious service.

To the south, round the bay, and up the Eel River, is the largest region for farming, and a number of central villages for country business. Table Bluffs should have a church, but has only a Roman place of worship. Ferndale has much improved, with a completed, fine, Methodist church and parsonage. Rhonerville has a Methodist church, and one lately finished by the United Brethren, together with an organized church of the Congregationalists. The prospects for these societies are in many respects encouraging.

Hydesville is three miles east of Rhonerville, another pleasant village, on a beautiful plateau. It has a neat, becoming Congregational church building and both Congregational and Methodist organized churches. Good district schools are found through all the settled portions of the county, and well-conducted. This whole region, with its varied forest, prairie, hill, and valley scenery and delightful climate, is surely, to our appreciation, one of the most delightful on the coast. Santa Cruz may indeed compete with it in beauty, but Santa Cruz has a much less-sized farming section about it. We doubt if in the State we have seen any one other farm equal in real loveliness to the three hundred and twenty acres of Mr. Quick, two miles east of Hydesville. It is rich and level, except that by natural terraces of about eight high, it is divided into three parts, with dense groves along one side, in which is embowered the pleasant dwelling; a large clear river on the other side, and the whole between abrupt mountains covered with thick, dark forests. Here only did we find the weather sufficiently warm for peaches to ripen well. Whenever wagon roads and railroads shall be made through the mountains, so as to open Humboldt to other parts of the world, it must add very greatly to the desirableness of the region for additional seekers of good homes.

Idaho Territory.

A residence of three years in Idaho shows some changes during that time, and chiefly for the better. These changes have been mostly in a moral point of view, for physically it has progressed but little. Its placer mines are producing less every year, and probably there is no more population in the whole Territory now than there was in the Boise Basin three years ago. But placer mines have never been a very large source of permanent wealth to their own locality: quartz mining does more, and the quartz mines of Silver City, Rocky Bar, and the Banner District, are having a slow but healthy growth, producing more gold, giving employment to more men, and having better prospects than heretofore. The agricultural resources, too, are being gradually developed, but the greater part of the farming land being about two hundred and fifty miles from the railroad, limits the market to what is needed in its own mines. The southeast county, Oneida, is the only exception. It is virtually a part of Utah, being near to Salt Lake City. It has been settled chiefly with Mormons and apostates, but being near the railroad, it has been rapidly filled up with inhabitants. The northern part of the Territory, with the old mining camps of Orofino, Florence, and Elk City, together with the Boise Basin, in the central part, has followed the fate of placer mining countries. The agricultural portion on the Boise, Weiser, and Payette rivers, and also the quartz

mines, are waiting for a railroad in order to develop their resources more rapidly.

But while in this respect the Territory, on the whole, has made but little progress, morally it has been as rapid as in most countries. This is more especially true of the central part, for the northern part having lost its inhabitants in a great measure, but little has been done, except in Lewiston; and the southeastern part being settled chiefly with Mormons, very little has been successfully done there.

Previous to 1871 the Territory had probably been more neglected than any of the northern ones, and although it had been settled for ten years, yet the results were only three evangelical churches and four Sabbath-schools in a population of seventeen thousand. Now there are fifteen churches, and monthly preaching, at least, in nearly every community in this central part.

In the winter of 1871 there was hardly a Bible for sale in the Territory, but the next spring about a dozen persons met, in one corner of a church and organized the Idaho Territory Bible Society, and immediately procured Bibles, of which, since that time, it has always kept some on hand. Financially it has always been able to meet its engagements, and this year Bibles have been received for canvassing the central part and arrangements made to have the work done by individuals in the different communities, with almost no expense for agents.

The Good Templars have done a good work for the Territory in the cause of temperance. Previous to 1871 they did almost all that was done, and they did keep the subject before the people, but they needed christian aid to make their efforts firm and enduring, for while it was easy to get numbers to join, it was not so easy to keep them, and when the lodges refused to re-obligate, they gradually went down. But christian effort has assisted the cause in a substantial manner; and while the Good Templars are doing but little now, the Independent Champions of the Red Cross, who never re-obligate within six months, are flourishing. Most that join these societies now remain members. In Boise City, the capital, and a place of a thousand inhabitants, three years ago there were nearly twenty saloons; all but one or two of the stores sold liquor, and it is doubtful whether there were a dozen families in the place where there was not some liquor used as a beverage; now nearly all the stores have stopped selling it, the saloons have diminished, and popular opinion, except with the Germans, is against drinking. Scarcely any of the saloons are making money, and but two or three are supported by the citizens of the place; the rest by teamsters, miners, and outsiders. January 1st, 1871, at New Year's calls, there was liquor placed on most of the tables for the guests, but in 1872 it was placed on only four tables, and in 1873 on only one.

The Sabbath, too, is much better observed. Previous to the meeting of the Legislature in the winter of 1872, there had been considerable talk in regard to a Sabbath law, for closing business houses. The merchants favored it, but we expected that the saloon-keepers would oppose the law. To pass a law closing the stores and leaving the saloons open would look very badly, and yet to attempt to close them, we feared, would entirely kill the effort. But when we were ready for work, to our surprise, we found that most of the saloon-keepers favored the law, and one of their number even offered to circulate the petition asking for it among those of his own class. One incident led us to feel the leavening power of the gospel. The Sabbath bill was first prepared for the whole Territory, but members from the different counties said, "I will vote for it if you will not include my county," until Ada County, where Boise City is situated, and the only one where there had been much christian effort, was left, and the law passed for that county alone.

M. E.
SROKONIA, Wash. Ter., July 28th, 1874.
The progress of the new town of Fresno is very rapid. Business is prosperous there, and a large number of business and dwelling houses are in process of construction.

The Pacific Sunday-school Lesson Help.

For August 16th. "Christ's Power over Demons." Mark 5: 1-15.

Having shown his power over nature, as appears from the last lesson, Christ now gains a victory over the devil. Gadara was a city on the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee, opposite Tiberias, ten miles inland. It was the chief city in the land of the Gadarenes, but too far inland to be the scene of this miracle. Dr. Thompson, (see "The Land and the Book," vol. 2, page 34) locates the event at Gersa, a ruined city within a few rods of the shore, and at the base of a mountain in which are ancient tombs.

Upon reaching the shore, after a night upon the lake, Jesus and his disciples were met by a man possessed of unclean spirits, or demons. Matthew (in chap. 8) speaks of two men; Mark and Luke (in chap. 8) speak of only one. If there were two, one was more prominent than the other. This wild, insane-appearing man terrified all in that vicinity, and by his madness and strength defied all attempts to control and quiet him. But upon the approach of Jesus he was completely changed. Other men he had fiercely assailed: Jesus he bowed before and worshipped. In this we see evidence of, 1st. The wonderful influence of Christ. 2d. The divine character of Christ. 3d. And his divine authority. "What have I to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of the most high God?" "The devils believe and tremble."

The demons in the man recognized Christ's character and power. They spoke through the man. They controlled their victim, but they stood in awe of Christ. This was an aggravated case of demoniacal possession. To Christ's command, "Come out of the man, thou unclean spirit," there was some delay in replying. Then comes the acknowledgment of Christ as divine, followed by Christ's inquiry, "What spirit art thou?" The answer, "legion," may have been designed as a boast of their strength. "The malicious spirit, made bold by the unlooked for condescension of Jesus (in asking its name) * * * gives an answer which is only a disguise, and says proudly, imprudently, half-mockingly, as though a prisoner on defense, 'My name is Legion, for we are many.' But Christ was not to be defeated, even though legions of demons faced him. They saw that they must go. It was a question only of the place to which they should go—back to hell, their fit abode, or into some unclean man or animal. They chose the swine—perhaps because they were intent upon destroying property and so of awakening the opposition of the herdsmen to Christ. Whatever their motive they defeated themselves.

1. By entering the swine they freed the man from their dominion.
2. They gave their testimony to the power of Christ over demons.
3. They freed the country of their presence.

The question now arises, What was this demoniacal possession? To which the answer is, It was not a disease, nor insanity, although often accompanied by these maladies. The term is not an accommodation to existing beliefs and superstitions, as the term *lunacy* is an accommodation to superstitious notions of insanity, now exploded. This possession was the working of the devil or his demons in and through the man possessed. Satan does work through men. (See Acts 5: 3, John 13: 2.) The sin is the man's. The incitement to sin is from the devil. Men possessed, were physically as well as spiritually debased. Perhaps sensuality was their great sin. They were not necessarily the greatest sinners, nor severest physical sufferers, nor the most hardened transgressors. They felt that they were enslaved, possessed, and there was a spark of noble desire in their hearts which the presence of Christ kindled into a flame, and so they often were found pleading with Christ for deliverance. Their condition was terrible; their case hopeless. The Divine arm could alone reach them, the Divine word dispossess them.

In summing up the lesson, we find taught:

1. The personality and power of the devil and his demons.
2. Evil spirits are active in inducing men to sin, and successful in rendering them wretched.
3. In this work they cannot succeed without human cooperation.
4. Once in possession of their victim they can be exorcised only by divine authority.
5. Christ exercised supreme authority over these demons, therefore he is divine.
6. The Lord often grants the desires of wicked men, but in answering their prayer makes their case hopeless. The Gadarenes, having lost their swine, prayed Jesus to depart out of their coast. There are those to-day who wish to be freed from all religious restraints, from companionship with christian people, and from observance of the Lord's day, because all these seem to stand in the way of making money or acquiring fame, but the answer to their prayer would be their ruin.
7. Every restored sinner, brought to himself, should sit at Christ's feet, a learner of truth, and go to others as a preacher of salvation. (See verses 15, 19, and 20.)

Monument to Dr. Whitman.

The movement noted in the following article from the *Oregonian* of August 1st, has our best wishes for its success. It is time that we were beginning to rear monuments on this Coast to such as have been its earliest and greatest benefactors. Dr. Whitman we never saw, but we have known some of his contemporaries and companions, who all unite in giving him the very highest character as a patriot and a christian.

The Pioneer and Historical Society of Oregon have taken in hand the enterprise of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Dr. Marcus Whitman, whose massacre by the Indians in the Walla Walla Valley is well known to all the older Oregonians. To this end the Society have commenced gathering contributions from those who sympathize with the object, and have engaged Mr. T. P. Powers, of Astoria, who was in the country long before the massacre and was a personal acquaintance and friend of the devoted missionary, to canvass for contributions. Mr. Powers is now in this city, and will call upon our citizens.

"This is an object worthy to be encouraged. If any who ever lived in Oregon—the Oregon of 1847 we mean, which embraced what is now Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and part of Montana—deserve to have his services to his country thus commemorated, Dr. Whitman deserved it. In 1835, learning of the beautiful country that lay on this Northwestern coast, he determined to plant a missionary colony somewhere in Oregon, and the following year he crossed the Rocky Mountains and established himself in the valley of the Walla Walla, on the spot where he was finally killed. In 1842, fearing a settlement of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain concerning the dominion of this region was about to be settled in favor of the latter, Dr. Whitman determined to recross the continent in order to make true representations to our Government with relation to the real value and importance of the country, and to prevent, if possible, any recognition by our Government of the rightfulness of the British claims. When urged by his friends to consider the perils of the contemplated journey, he replied: 'My life is of but little moment if I can but save this country for our American people.' And then, taking his life in his hand, with no aid but his strong, patriotic purpose and his trust in God, he set out on his long and dangerous journey. Reaching Washington in safety, he went zealously about the work of forestalling any session of the beautiful empire of the North Pacific to a foreign power, and succeeded in breaking off immediate negotiations. To him, as much as to any one man, do we owe the fact that Oregon was reserved for American homes. On his return, in 1843, he was accompanied by a considerable number of immigrants, and the stream continued to flow through the succeeding years, till, in 1847, when the boundary line was

finally settled, the American population had become so numerous that the treaty stipulation was little more than a mere ratification of what had already been determined by the force of events.

"Only one year after the final accomplishment of this object so dear to the heart of Dr. Whitman, he, with his wife and some fifteen others, fell by the hands of the Indians for whose elevation, enlightenment, and general welfare they were laboring with that zeal and devotion that characterized the early Protestant missionaries of this coast.

"The amount the Pioneer and Historical Society have fixed upon for erecting a monument such as should commemorate the name and noble life of Dr. Whitman, is \$10,000. They think there ought to be no difficulty in raising that sum. It is reasonably expected that nearly every Oregonian who has an opportunity to contribute something to the fund will gladly do so. If the society fail of securing the full sum of \$10,000, they will at all events obtain a sufficient fund to enable them to place a respectable monument to mark the resting place of the Christian patriot."

THE CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.—The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* thus speaks out in meeting concerning this Presbytery. After speaking of the "Swing deliverance," it says: "This is not the only form of grievance with which our brethren of this Presbytery are afflicted the Church. They are tolerating a scandal and a chronic shame in the Ninth church. Their indifference in the McKaig business is a grievous burden upon the moral sense of the Church. Whatever dissatisfaction exists in regard to Professor Swing in only in regard to some of his teachings—perhaps only in the statement of some of them. Nothing more. But it is a far different thing with Mr. McKaig. Professor Swing was a member of the Presbytery; he acknowledged allegiance to it, and answered its citations; but here is an interloper from a Presbytery near the shores of the Pacific defiantly occupying a church under their care, and the church as defiantly keeping him, and treating the Presbytery with absolute contempt; and a session of the Presbytery passes, without a word of even regret that a court of the Church is contemned. The case might come within the indefinable bounds of charity if Mr. McKaig were a heretic only, and his church contemptuous only. His life in the past is not any more acceptable than his teaching is at present. He may be eloquent and attractive—one who draws well, but the 'mandrakes give a smell.' We know that the Chicago Presbytery has no jurisdiction over him, but it has over the church; and if the Presbytery is powerless, protest is possible, or the civil courts are within reach. We think it is time this Augean stable in the bosom of the Church was cleaned out."

THE KING OF PIANOS

"DECKER"



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The following is a list of their PATENTS:
No. 1—June 3, 1863—For improved construction of the full Metallic Plate.
No. 2—January 28, 1867—Another improvement, in full iron plate.
No. 3—January 10, 1868—For the new Agraffe system.
No. 4—July 28, 1873—For improvement in action.
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Selected Miscellany.

GOD IN EVERYTHING.

[From the "Watchman and Reflector."]
Is God in the raindrops? Oh, yes; I can see
A father's kind hand that is open to me;
And then the rain, as it falls gently over the
sod,
Clothes the earth with a beauty that comes
but from God.

Is God in the snowflake, so tiny and white,
Coming down from the clouds in the beautiful
light?
O, yes; I can see, as it covers the land,
A father who holds all the clouds in His
hand.

Is God in the rainbow, as it spans earth and
sky,
With its colors so brilliant, and seeming so
nigh?
O, yes; none but God such a glory could
make,
Or such feelings of rapture within me could
wake.

Is God in the thunder's loud roaring and
crash,
And the brilliancy sent with the swift light-
ning flash?
Yes; I see the same God in the storm as the
calm,
And feel safe, for I know He will keep me
from harm.

Kind Father, Thy hand sends the rain and
the snow,
Clothes the earth with its beauty, the sky
with its bow;
And I look on in peace, while the loud thun-
ders roar,
For I know I am safe in thy love evermore.

Infidel Thoughts.

BY W. E. READ.

For three-score centuries men have
endeavored to explore the domain of
Nature and find a solution of the ques-
tions, Has man a soul? What is its
nature and destiny? Is it immortal?
—and a score of kindred questions
touching the veracity of the Divine
revelation. They have been groping
with subtleties as blinding as the dark-
ness that enveloped ancient Egypt
—obscuring its glories of nature and
beauties of art from mortal vision.
And to-day we find the blinded sons
of men following the paths of their
predecessors, and asking the question
—Have we souls?

Tyndall delves among the debris of
human wisdom, and brings forth the
thoughts and theories of his father
and grandfather; the same theories
that they borrowed from the infidel
world preceding them. And thus the
vaunted revelation of nature unfolded
to the skeptic of to-day is the same
that engrossed the skeptical mind five
or ten centuries ago. There is the
same round of variableness, and web
of sophistries; the same class of teach-
ers and circle of pupils; the same ridi-
cule and spirit of vice; the same
professions of sincerity and exempli-
fications of treachery. Thus they
ride the same set of hobbles around
the same old beaten paths. They cry
"Science, science; progress, progress!"
They expect these talismanic devices
to advance their standard to ultimate
success. But how are the mighty
fallen! God raises up instruments to
His cause among His creatures, and
such men as Copernicus, Newton,
Herschell, Miller, Humboldt, Hitchcock,
Mitchell and Agassiz have beset them
along their lines, and vanquished their
Goliaths. We look upon them as God's
gifts to shed a glow of light, unnoticed
before, upon the pages of Divine
inspiration. Enough is revealed in
the Divine Record, harmonizing with
the Natural, to assure us of the truth-
fulness of the Scriptures. We all
acknowledge that the things taught in
the Bible, belonging to eternity, can
only be realized by faith. Clouds and
darkness rest upon them. But the
battle to be fought, respecting the
whole province of truth, must be
fought here. When we step into the
cold river of death the battle, as re-
gards our souls, is finished; the victory
is lost or won, as the case may be.

The so-called "Scientists" now ask:
Is the human mind, unassisted by
Divine truth, enveloped in moral and
mental darkness? We answer, Most
assuredly it is. The light of the
Scriptures is calculated to dispel the
darkness, and overpower, with its
noontide effulgence, the feeble and
flickering glimmerings of that philo-
sophy taught by the adversaries of
truth, garbed in the robes of scientific
pretension. The world's existence is
a miracle that challenges the deepest
investigations of Tyndall, Denton and
Massey, the trio of infidels who have
been talking their speculative thought
germs into the ears of our citizens for
a time. If they can demonstrate posi-
tively that the earth exists without
foundations; if they can investigate
the tissue of the covering of the ox,
and find the germ of the hair and fol-
low out its conformation until devel-
oped; if they can do the same in re-
spect to the sheep, and the goose, and
then tell us why the ox, the sheep and
the goose, each eating grass and veget-
able seed, produce upon their backs

hair, wool and feathers, they may then
be termed philosophers indeed. Den-
ton (whoever he may be) in a diffusive
talk upon the "True Revelation," is
credited with some ridiculous asser-
tions; for instance: "The Bible is a
beautiful fable, written for the amuse-
ment of little children." Ah! Mr.
Denton, why assert for fact what has
been exploded a thousand times by
men ranking in intelligence head and
shoulders above the "scientific profes-
sor" who is making himself the sub-
ject of ridicule before the intelligence
of a California audience? He talks
learnedly of religious bigotry, and yet
asserts a proposition that has met the
protest of the deepest thinkers, the
clearest heads, the most eminent philo-
sophers that have ever spoken in the
audience of the world. But Christiani-
ty is not reduced to the strait of build-
ing upon the say of man. The eviden-
ces of the authenticity of the Scriptures
are overwhelming to convince the
sincere seeker after light. It contains
two kinds of evidences—internal and
external—either of which is sufficient
to establish the claims of Scripture.

In speaking of prophecies, this man
Denton would acknowledge that they
had been fulfilled in part by the com-
ing of Christ, and then make the
sweeping assertion that other parts of
the prophecies had never been ful-
filled.

As a Christian Free Thinker, I
think that every part of the Divine
Record has been fulfilled, save that
which is to be—that which is reserved
for the latter times. In the past, we
find the prophecies have been fulfilled
to an astonishing extent. And in the
Divine Book we find a life portrayed
in such a light that, though a thou-
sand, Tyndalls, Dentons and Masseys
should remain in the darkness of their
superficial speculations, yet "as for
me and my house, we shall serve the
Lord." And for my brethren I would
"take heed, lest there be in any of
you an evil heart of unbelief, in de-
parting from the living God."

New York to San Francisco.

In Harper's Magazine for August,
we have a very excellent description
of the trip to California, which all
travellers will recognize as true to the
letter:

The traveller going west steps to the
ticket office of the Pennsylvania, the
Erie, or the New York Central Rail-
road. He purchases his ticket for
San Francisco. He gives his trunk
to a baggage master, gets for it a little
piece of metal, and sees and cares for
it no more. A porter shows him his
place in the Pullman car. He takes
his seat, pulls off his boots, puts on
his slippers, opens his bag, takes out
his "Harper's Magazine," and his trav-
elling cares are at an end. For seven
days and nights he is rolled swiftly
across the continent. Engineers and
conductors change. He is passed
along from one railroad corporation to
another. At night his seat becomes a
bed, and he sleeps as quietly, or nearly
so, as if in his own bed at home. He
traverses broad plains, passes over
immense viaducts, whirled swiftly over
mountain torrents on iron bridges,
climbs or pierces mountains; but he
never leaves his parlor; if need be his
meals are brought to him where he
sits; and at length after a week of
luxurious though weary travelling, in
which he has been in the keeping of
half a dozen different companies, and
has traversed over three thousand miles
of country, part of it uninhabited and
desolate, he is set down in San Fran-
cisco. He looks at the clock in the
station-room, compares it with the time-
table in his hand, and finds that his
journey has been accomplished with
all the regularity and punctuality of
the sun. His little piece of brass is
given to an express agent or a hack-
man, and when he reaches his hotel
the trunk which he surrendered in
New York is in the great hall await-
ing him. It seems a very simple busi-
ness, and if perchance through all
this journey he finds the dinner at
one waiting-place cold, or the conduc-
tor on one part of his trip discourte-
ous, or the train stopped at any point
in the long ride beyond his expecta-
tions, or his arrival at his destination
delayed beyond the appointed hour,
he is very apt to grumble, inwardly,
if not vocally.

How much money has been put into
this long line of rail; how much has
been sunk in unsuccessful experiments;
how many rich men have been ruined
before the work was done; how many
sleepless nights surveyors and contrac-
tors have spent in providing this mar-
velous highway; how intricate and
involved is the system of co-partner-
ship that is necessary to such contin-

ous transportation "without change of
cars;" what a gigantic undertaking it
is to administer this system, with its
thousands of employes; how wide
awake the engineers have been, that
the traveller may sleep; what dangers
they have had to face, that he may
ride in safety—of all this he is uncon-
scious, if not absolutely ignorant.

Fast Traveling.

The fastest railroad train ever run
in the United States is the special
line which carries the New York
morning papers to Philadelphia. It
starts from Jersey City at 4:10 A. M.
and arrives at West Philadelphia at
5:57, making the whole journey of
ninety miles in 107 minutes, the av-
erage rate of speed being less than one
minute and thirteen seconds to the
mile. The section between New
Brunswick and Trenton is run at the
rate of a mile a minute. The train
has been in operation about a year,
and has met with but one accident,
when it struck a carriage, killing two
persons. When the train was first
put on it was manned by an engineer,
fireman, and two men to handle the
papers. They were volunteers, and
signed a paper releasing the company
from all responsibility in case of acci-
dent. Upon no pretense or plea was
any person allowed to ride. The com-
pany, finding that the train was as
safe as any other, and that an addi-
tional car would add to its safety by
giving more ballast to the locomotive,
have added a passenger car thereto,
and opened the line to the public.

God's Truths Sleeping in the Texts
of Revelation.

BY J. L. BLITCH.

Sometimes young people take up the
Scriptures to read; but everything in
them is so dry and hard to comprehend,
that they lay aside this Book of God,
filled with sweet messages of peace and
language of tender love. They are
slow to realize that their greatest com-
forts of spiritual life are frequently hid
in what seems the most mysterious pas-
sage. Their richest blessings are often
covered with the foldings of some dark
providence.

As we patiently search and toil for
gold lying in the earth and rock, so may
we gain the greatest wealth slumbering
in the bosom of some divine promise.
Many consoling truths will bear the
friction of prayer and the tear of peni-
tence to make them shine in our Chris-
tian experiences, like the well-polished
diamond. You cannot perhaps break
that bulk of ice with one stroke; but if
you continue long with persistent effort
it breaks into many crystalline parts.
Often it appears that God's ways are
past finding out, yet long anxious study
will make His footprints shine along
mercy's hill side. The most touching
romance is enveloped in the quiet nar-
ration of facts. The grandest tragedies
are covered with prophetic drapery; and
often the most sublime afterpiece is
concealed behind the curtain of mystery
and screen of our ignorance.

Take one example more: You have
seen that sleeping babe lying, teased
with its dreaming fancy into uncon-
scious smiles. It will involuntarily
open its merry eyelids, beneath your
steady gaze, and greet you in the lov-
liness of its nature. This is the very way
Heaven's precious truths sleep in God's
blessed Word. Salvation and eternal
life enshrined in it, slumber, as reck-
less thousands pass to death and endless
despair. But let the watchful eye of
the anxious soul search the scriptures,
then salvation will flash in bright dis-
closures of spiritual beauty and life into
the soul of man. God grant that in
His revealed truth we may find Him
of whom Moses and the prophets did
write, to be our Saviour and present held
in every time of trouble.

Teeth Saved.

PULLING TEETH A SPECIALTY. GREAT
patience extended to children. Chloroform admin-
istered and teeth skillfully extracted. Mechanical
work done in all its branches. With ten years' con-
stant practice, I can guarantee satisfaction. Prices
moderate.

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No. 549 Market St., Over the Hibernia Bank.



If the Stomach is wrong all is wrong. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER WATER, while
acting as a corrective upon that organ, greatly ex-
pels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal,
and imparts a healthfulness to the sluggish liver.
For sale by the whole drug trade.



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most skillful workmen, and are all fully warranted
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GREAT VOLUME,

PURITY, and

SWEETNESS OF TONE;

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notes are not distinct, it having been pounded on for perhaps
20 years. Don't expect your child ever to become a
MUSICIAN on such an instrument as that. Secure one of
our MATCHLESS PIANOS.

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repairs.

The Mill gives no trouble; gives
entire satisfaction. See California
Agriculturist for April and THE PA-
CIFIC of April 30.

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Windmill Manuf'g Comp'y.
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Lick House Block, San Francisco,

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PLAIN, STRIPED AND BLACK.

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The Best and Largest Stock in this City.

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Carpets and Furniture

To be found in the State, all of which must

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the public to be the most wonderful remedy for the

stomach, liver, kidneys, and bladder, that has ever

been offered. It is not a spring water, but a prepara-
tion by an eminent physician.

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Have long since given up the use of Buchu, Juniper

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irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use

soon lead to softening of the kidneys, bloody urine,
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Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved

upon it. Dose, 40 drops in half wine glass full of

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STOVE OR RANGE

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assortment of the best in the market, together with a

full assortment of House Furnishing Hard-
ware, Japanese, Plated and Wire Ware.

Jan15

ouse, steamboat, and ship work, ranges and cop-
boilers put up; also, water closets, wash stands,
tubs, stoves and tinware. Jobwork of all kinds

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1874.

DISCONTINUING—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, (name and POST-OFFICE) and arrears are paid at our published rates.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. Kloss, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 p.m., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

The appeal from Contra Costa county to the Supreme Court, in the matter of the constitutionality of the "Local Option Law," came up on the 4th inst., but the consideration of the subject was postponed till the 17th inst., at the request of Judge Sanderson, one of the counsel for the people, who has not had time for the necessary examination of the case. The ablest lawyers that could be secured in the State, have been employed by those interested on either side, and the statute is likely to receive the most thorough discussion.

Last week we published on our first page a brief appeal to the Sunday Schools in behalf of the college which the good people of the East and West are trying to build in the central part of the Turkish Empire. We have ourselves trod the hill on which stands the Robert College, near Constantinople. This central Turkey college is designed to do for the middle of the empire what Robert College is doing for the western part of it. As long as we must do something for Turkey, we do not know a better thing to do at this moment for that land than the building of this college. And we hope that California will place more than a hundred blocks of stone in their places on those rising and solid walls.

We were sorry to see our Supreme Court so much disturbed by the half-playful, half-fanciful act of "Philosopher" Pickett, in walking in and taking the seat of Justice Crockett, (about the validity of whose election to the office of Supreme Judge there have been grave doubts) and saying to him as he approached, "I have as good a right to this seat as you have." Thereupon, says the *Bulletin*, "Chief-Justice Wallace immediately called out, 'Where is the janitor of this court? Who is this man that intrudes himself?' at the same time seizing Pickett by the nape of the neck or the collar. The Chief-Justice continued his calls for the janitor, without the desired effect. That functionary failed to appear. But Grant Taggart, the clerk of the court and the crier, sprang forward and seized Pickett, and released the Chief-Justice from his unpleasant predicament. The Chief-Justice then ordered Pickett to be put into the street, and at the same time said, 'This man is guilty of contempt of Court. We fine him \$500 and order him to prison for five days, and until the fine is paid.' Pickett struggled violently to release himself from the clerk and janitor, but was unable. He was promptly ejected from the courtroom, and the door was closed." We have known Pickett these many years, and we have never known him to harm any one but himself. He is a man of travel, and information, and reading. He used to be an editor. But he was born without any natural tact or "gumption," and has never achieved any successes. He is a critic and a chronic fault-finder, and in that character often makes himself a nuisance. Perhaps he degenerates as age creeps over him, and he does more unseemly things than of old. But we should say that the Chief-Justice ought to have laughed at him, and to have wished that a wisdom so profound as his could be elevated to the Supreme Bench at least once in the life time of each generation.

There are several papers in this vicinity which regard the Board of Regents as merely an ornamental appendage to the State University, and hold it as their special prerogative to manage that institution. One paper thinks the institution will go to ruin if the President is kept in, and another paper thinks it will go under if a certain professor is put out. For ourselves we have no manner of doubt that we could run the University admirably, but the Legislature has never thought so, and has committed

the institution to other hands, and we are perfectly willing to allow the Regents to do their own work, and give account, not to us, but to the powers that put them in place, and made them responsible. The Granges, and such bodies as the Mechanics' Deliberative Assembly, were not organized for the special purpose of running the University, while the Board of Regents was. It is therefore to be presumed that these outside bodies have no particular skill in that direction, and that the Board of Regents has. And while all outsiders, like ourselves, have a right to their opinions, and may volunteer their advice, if they choose, it does not belong to us to dictate to the Regents, nor to obtrude our views upon them. We have no wisdom to impart in the matter now specially prominent. We presume the Regents to be acting with as much conscience and with more light than any of the rest of us. They are bound to secure the harmony and efficiency of the Faculty as far as possible. They would be derelict in duty if they did not. The University will succeed best when it is allowed to work out its plans with steadiness, vigor, and unity of purpose. To the unity, harmony, mutual confidence, and hearty fellowship of the Faculty everything should yield, and no persons, great or small, should stand in the way of these things. Let us all concede that the Regents know more of inside affairs than we do, that they have some sense of justice and propriety, that they have some judgment and discretion, that they have more at stake than we have, and that, in general, they are not half so likely to blunder as we are, concerning the University.

The woman who walked the entire distance, along the railway track, from Chicago to this city, without asking for anything, and without uttering scarcely a word, has now found in our Alms-house the only home she will probably ever know on the earth, though it may become necessary to transfer her to Stockton. We are told that her name is Sophie Gatz, and that is about all we know of her prior to the long journey across the continent. The *Bulletin* of August 6th, says: "Up to-day she has remained at the St. Louis Hotel, the proprietors having gratuitously provided for her. They state that several weeks since they threatened to turn her over to the city, when she suddenly broke her monotonous silence by talking at such a rate that the horses in the street took fright and ran away. Since then she has lounged around the establishment, refusing to be consoled, and seldom communicating with those about her. She occasionally assisted in the culinary department, but in the midst of her work she would invariably squat upon the floor, and, in hideous tones, sing selections from a Methodist hymn-book, which she always carried with her. Her father is said to be a Methodist divine in Illinois, but, although informed of the condition of his daughter, he has in no way sought to relieve her present wants. Her eccentricities increasing rather than abating, and there being no likelihood of her receiving substantial assistance, her friends were finally induced to have her admitted to the Alms-house. Disappointment in love affairs is supposed to be the cause of her sad condition."

Mr. J. W. Stow, a man much before the public in this city, during the last ten years, died a few days ago. As a trustee of the College of California, an officer of the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, and in other official ways, we formerly came in contact with him often, and learned to hold him in high esteem as a man, a philanthropist, and a Christian. He had a good education, fine abilities, and was a ready and forcible speaker. He was something of a humorist, and appreciated everything that was genial, bright, witty, terse, apt, and salient. He came to this Coast to arrest, if possible, the inroads of a pulmonary disease. In this respect he was a long time much favored. But during the last three or four years of his life, worry and care told upon him, and his old symptoms returned, and he struggled hard to free himself from their power, but could not. His advancing weakness compelled him to give over the main struggle, and then the contest was to see how long he could hold out as a victim. With great patience he endured much, and then with submission gave himself up to die, at the age of 46, in the very prime of man's life. When he came to San Francisco, the beauty and excellence of Dr. Wadsworth's preaching drew him to Calvary Presbyterian Church; but he was reared a Congregationalist, and belonged to churches of that order all his earlier years, and was never more than half reconciled to his being severed from

them, even so little as he was. We pay him the humble tribute of our honor, and our love.

In his introduction to an article in the *International Review* on the writings of Wm. Cullen Bryant, Dr. Ray Palmer says: "Its great authors are the glory of a nation. A man in whom true genius is developed and made practical is a mighty power. When such a man consecrates his rare gifts to good and useful ends, when he gives himself to the work of contributing to the elevation, refinement, and happiness of his fellows, and through a course of years reaches them with fresh and stimulating thoughts, making them half forget their cares and sorrows, and moving them to love what is purest and to aspire to what is highest and most worthy, he deserves to be regarded as a benefactor of the world. His influence reaches far beyond the limits within which it is distinctly recognized; and like fragrant odors that fill all the air, it refreshes thousands and makes their lives richer and better than they could otherwise have been. No people, therefore, are true to themselves who do not reverently cherish and honor the names of those who have entertained and instructed them; who do not sacredly guard their reputations and endeavor to perpetuate their power. Our countrymen will not, we must be wanting in this great duty. * * * When a writer has furnished models of pure thought and polished style, enriched with the graces that attract and charm, he has contributed materially to the education of the popular judgment and taste. His works become classics; and the duty is then imposed on all who desire to advance true culture and to maintain a healthful and elevated tone in literature, of doing what may be done to direct the attention of new successions of readers to the standard so presented."

My Brother, Why Don't You Read the Bible more?

Now don't take a disgust at this question and drop this article. It was meant for you. Wait five minutes, while I speak a word to you.

I met a professing Christian the other day, and I asked him how much he read the Bible, daily and weekly. He answered with a blush, "Not much, I fear; not enough I know. Between the morning and evening papers, a couple of weeklies, and an occasional new book, the Bible is crowded into a small space."

Of how many others is this sad and guilty record true? Multitudes of children and Sunday-school teachers are now studying the Bible as never before in the world's history. A mighty good will come of it. But a large class of Christians outside of these are leaving it in the lurch, and a mighty evil is coming of it to them.

Are you one of these, reader? Think of the book you are neglecting. God moved all the wisdom of the blessed heavens to devise that fittest thing, to help you toward it, and to make you meet for it. The grand result was this Bible, this glory-glass to reflect his image, mind, and will, and change you into it, as you gaze. Do you want to be thus changed and sanctified? If so, you must bring home the Word to the heart and conscience by reading and meditation. It must be to your soul what food is to your body. You must eat and drink the word. Show me the Christian who is diligent in the prayerful study of the Bible, and I will show you one who is growing in grace and loveliness. It is this Word that quickeneth, maketh clean, and sanctifies. Faith cometh by it, and so does every grace. It is the wisdom of God, and thoroughly furnishes us to every good work. It is incorruptible. It liveth and abideth forever. Its revelations and promises we shall carry with us into the heavenly world. It reveals our rest. It describes our crowns of glory. It points to us the new Jerusalem, the city of our God, the many mansions, the glory of the redeemed, the blessedness of angels, the throne of Jesus, the mediatorial kingdom. When we study the Scriptures, we are studying, not for time only, but for eternity. We shall never have to unlearn. We shall carry with us its blessed truths, review them under the teachings of angels and in the light of supreme glory. It shall profit us beyond all knowledge.

Will you not, my brother, have reason to deeply regret that newspapers and periodical literature have absorbed so much time and crowded out the Word of God? If your reading were carefully sifted, would not some of it be found to be vitiating and much of it useless? Will not a large part of your knowledge soon cease to be valuable? But the knowledge of God you will carry with you as a lasting possession, and inherit it forever. The rich man must leave his

wealth, the great his honors, the king his empire and his glory, the mighty captain his military renown, the man of science his laboratory, the worldly wise all his earthly learning; but you, Oh Christian, will carry with you, as a permanent possession, this truth of God which you now treasure up, and with which your soul is cleansed and sanctified, and it will be your possession forever.

Rejoice, then, to take daily, sweet, and cleansing drafts from this gently flowing stream that springs from the very throne of God. Walk gladly through all those fields of heavenly knowledge which it opens. Let it purify your thought, guide your intellect, correct your judgment, wing your imagination, and clear your spiritual apprehensions. So shall your soul be cleansed and sanctified. So will all its tastes, its desires, and its aspirations become heavenly beforehand. So shall God's statutes be your songs in the house of your pilgrimage. So shall you come to sing the songs of heaven, speak its language, and breathe its spirit before you go thither, and it be said of you as of the pious Elliot, "that he scented more and more of that spicy country towards which he was bound."

What Christian is there that does not desire this? Study then that precious revelation which comes down from the excellent glory. Imbue your soul with it daily, drink in its spirit, rest upon its glorious promises, and sit under the radiance of its blessed revelations.

I know a man of elevated and fervent piety whose life and conversation shine. What is the secret of it? Follow him to his closet and see. Morning and evening he treads the path thither. He takes down from the shelf that book of God, that precious legacy from heaven, while a prayer trembles upon his lips, "Open thou mine eyes that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law."

He pores over the sacred precept, promise, or command with the deepest earnestness. He brings all the lively faculties of his soul to bear upon it. He takes it to be the very words which Jesus and his God would say to him did he behold them face to face. He goes over them once and again. He drinks deep into their meaning, and his soul is absorbed in their contemplation. He falls upon his knees with his Bible open before him. Just above him is a window into heaven. Through it goes up his earnest prayer, that God's spirit will so apply that truth to his soul that it shall be like a pungent, burning purge, and dredge out of it its unholiness, humors, pierces, detect, and rectify every wrong, kill every lust, and root out every principle opposed to Christ. His prayer is that the truth before him, whether it be precept or command, threatening or promise, shall penetrate his heart and spread through all his moral nature; quicken him in obedience, deepen his hatred of sin, increase his faith in love and for God, raise his affections, augment his joy, and fill him with the spirit of adoption. And God has heard him, as he always hastens to hear such; and he goes out of that closet dearer than ever to Jesus, and more like him, and dearer because he is more like him. Beholding in the glass of scripture the glory of God, he is changed into the same image. He has gone up another step, mounted a new height, advanced another stage in the glorious mysteries of grace and sanctification.

And as every day he brings his soul through the same refining process, so every day he mounts one step nearer the gates of heaven, and toward that perfect fitness that shall open them to his entrance. Go and do likewise, my brother, and you shall share the same blessed results.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

RECONCILIATIONS.

(CONCLUDED.)

Reflect, also, that the mistake may have been discovered on both sides, and that each is ready, if only an opportunity were given, to acknowledge the confusion of ideas and the consequent error into which he was betrayed. You begin to suspect that you committed a blunder either in conceiving of your friend's ground or in taking your own; but then he was equally misled and equally obstinate. Well, perhaps he sees that too. If he sees it why does he not say so, and the whole difficulty would be cleared up? For the same reason that you are silent, though you have made, on your part, the same discovery which he has made on his. Each of you has long since found out that you had no cause for anger against the other, only neither of you has ever said so much, and neither is acquainted with the other's state of mind. What

a miserable business it is that a controversy should be prolonged when each has found out that he has no ground to stand on!

Think again, that there may be a longing for reconciliation on both sides. You wish the coldness could be melted away, and the old frank cordiality resumed, but the other seems hard and indifferent. Not so. His heart yearns toward you just as yours yearns toward him. You are recalling tenderly the days when you were all in all to each other; days which he has forgotten. Not at all, they are as present and as pleasant to his thought as to yours. Oh, that they could come again, is the voice of your heart, and "come again" is the echo from his, only neither the voice nor the echo is overheard. You say to yourself, If he would only give you an opportunity of entering upon the subject, you would gladly show that you keep no animosity. Can't you conceive that that may be precisely the tone of his musing? You comfort your spirit a little by protesting that you are willing any time to meet him half way, but do not quite like to cross the whole breadth of the space between you. Why that's precisely the way he feels. Both of you wish the friendship renewed, but neither makes any sign. Each longs to stoop and lift the broken chain, but then the other will triumph over him. His overture will be rejected with scorn, or received on terms so humiliating to him that he could not consent to them. If the proffer should be met by the cool comment, "Ah, you've come to your senses, have you; you own up that you were wrong and that I was right," he knows that he could not hear such words without angry feeling, and he shrinks from furnishing occasion for them. There you stand, you two, facing one another, and longing to clasp hands and embrace. If either lifted a hand the other would fold it instantly in both of his; if either said, "My brother," the other would answer almost in unison, "brother." But there is no sign and no voice.

Reproach begets reproach, and it is equally natural that apology should beget apology. It is natural, and yet it is curious, how a confession begun on one side of a quarrel will stimulate confession on the other. The moment either begins to take the blame, and to say, "It was I who was in the wrong," the word is snatched from his lips, "Nay, it was I; I was the one to blame."

It only needs, then, that one begin the friendly and self-sacrificing demonstration. Which shall it be? I will be. It will be the nobler of the two, the larger-hearted, the more magnanimous spirit. The one who can first gain a victory over himself will be the first to move.

And the one who responds, the one who comes in second, always feels that he has been surpassed in real nobility of character.

Come, my friend, do you know of any one with whom you are not at peace? That knowledge can but be a leaven of disturbance in your life. Time will not heal, it only widens the breach. Recall the affectionate intercourse of the past and stimulate your tenderness by that pleasant memory. Think how light as air, how totally unreal, perhaps, was the occasion of variance. Judge for your friend as you judge for yourself, that he has stood out in the sense of honor, manliness, and right. Interpret the depth of his heart by your own and appreciate the intensity with which he longs for reunion. How brief is life and how little room in its swift-lapsing and returnless years for the cherishing of hate and the maintenance of strife! Look up to where the common Father bends above the children of his loins on pilgrimage to his house of love and peace, and breathes down upon them this tender charge, "See that ye fall not out by the way!" Gird yourself with a generous purpose; speak to your heart with the old fervor and truth the name of your alienated friend. Take the initiative. What's the post of honor? Be jealous for that birthright of the worthier and loftier spirit. Sitting or standing behind the cold, averted face and form of your sometime comrade of the domestic or social circle, in the fellowship of a common pursuit, or the bonds of a covenant of love, wheel round to the front, face and hand bearing witness to your loving sincerity, and wasting not one precious moment in doubt or shame, or any lingering with your plea, "Life is too short for such estrangement; let us be friends again." And that word will be at once a self-conquest, a restoration of a vanished joy, and a fresh advance on earth of the kingdom of peace.

At Douglas Flat, the little church has not, at any time, allowed the public services on the Sabbath to be discontinued.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The question for discussion at the meeting of the Club, next Monday, is this: "How shall we distinguish between essential and non-essential doctrines?" It will be opened by Rev. E. P. Baker.

Bro. Warren returned, last week, from a visit to the churches at San Andreas, Murphy, Douglas Flat, Mokelumne Hill, and Copperopolis. He brings a more encouraging report than, under the circumstances, could have been looked for. For these are all mining towns, and have experienced, to the full, the mutations characteristic of such places. The consequence is that they have had no minister sustaining regular services; and there is not now in Calaveras county a single settled Protestant pastor. The credit is due to Christian women, that the things which remained, which were ready to die, have been strengthened, and that the out-look is as hopeful as it now is.

At San Andreas, the ladies have paid the taxes on the "Union" church, and have repaired it within and without. The title of the property is in their hands, as representatives of the Congregational church. They are now fitting up a room, where a minister, making this one point in a circuit, may find himself at home. As many, perhaps, as ten persons stand ready to unite with the church, now reduced to a membership of two, if it can resume its full work.

At Murphy, the ladies are moving, and have established Sabbath services, without waiting for a preacher. The following programme of worship has been adopted, worthy the attention of others similarly situated: 1, Doxology; 2, Lord's Prayer in concert; 3, Scriptures read responsively, those on one side of the chapel reading one verse, and those on the other side the next; 4, Hymn; 5, Sermon, or part of a sermon, read by a lady; 6, Prayer; 7, Hymn; and thus the service closed.

Mokelumne Hill is more prosperous than heretofore, and affords an inviting field for a pastor during a portion of his time. Rev. J. Rawson Johnson will go, this week, to Calaveras county, and commence work as a pastor among these churches.

At Berkeley, the new congregation is increasing in size and girding itself for Christian work. Last Sunday, four Committees were appointed: one to select a site for a church building; another to draw up the constitution of an Ecclesiastical Society; a third to consider the question of the organization of a church, and to ascertain what persons would like to unite in it; and a fourth to solicit subscriptions with reference to supporting a pastor. These Committees are at work this week, and will probably report next Sunday.

The church at Redwood received one on profession at its last communion.

The Mariners' church, in this city, will be closed, during several weeks, for repairs.

Rev. Mr. Snell, a recent graduate of Yale Theological Seminary, and a brother of Miss Snell, the principal of Benicia Female Seminary, will soon arrive, and will supply the pulpit at Benicia, made vacant by the removal of Bro. Jones to Oakland.

The fifth anniversary of the Chinese Sunday-school connected with the First Congregational Church in Oakland was celebrated last Sunday evening. As always before, the occasion was one of deep interest. There were five recitations by different groups of Chinese pupils; singing in Chinese and English; an original composition on "Confucius," by Jee Gam, and an address by Rev. Dr. Moor.

The following amounts have been received at the agency of the American Missionary Association for this State:

Bethany Church, San Francisco	\$25 15
First Church of Christ, Sacramento	5 00
Miss M. J. Sherman	41 00
Chinese Christians towards the expense of sitting up and furnishing the Central School building	50 00
Total	\$121 15

E. PALACHE, Receiving Agent.

The Second Congregational Church in Oakland, obliged to surrender the hope of a speedy return of Rev. J. T. Wills from England, has extended a call to Rev. O. H. Pope to serve as its acting pastor for one year. All friends of the church will be glad to hear that he has accepted this invitation, and will join with the church itself in its expressed desire that this temporary service may open the way to a permanent pastorate.

The First Presbyterian Church in Oakland has purchased the lot on the corner of Fourteenth and Franklin streets, owned by Mrs. Isaac Brayton, and will proceed to the erection of a new church building as soon as possible.

The Central Chinese Evening School on Brenham Place flourishes finely. The number of pupils enrolled exceeds one hundred, and the average attendance exceeds seventy. A company of earnest Christians, both American and Chinese, seize the opportunity thus afforded to preach Christ, and none of the exercises of the school seem to enlist a deeper interest on the part of the pupils than those which are strictly religious and devotional.

A Home for Chinese Women has been established under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and will be opened in a few weeks. Articles of furniture and bedding, provisions, stores, or money will be thankfully received by the committee. Persons desirous of making such donations can receive further information at the Presbyterian Mission House, 800 Stockton street, corner of Sacramento.

A basis of union has been agreed upon between the two Universalist Societies in this city, and united services were held last Sunday at Sanders' Hall. Rev. Augustus J. Chapin preached in the morning, and Rev. J. C. Snow in the evening.

Rev. D. K. Nesbit, lately of Oregon, has removed to this State, and is recommended by the *Observer* to any Presbyterian church "needing the services of a young, enterprising, popular, successful pastor." The Presbyterian church in Vallejo received two persons to membership on profession at its last communion.

From the *Advocate*: On last Sunday the Methodist church at Alameda received three accessions, and that at Hayward, seven. The Napa church has received ten to full membership during the past month. Seven of these were baptized. Three had been baptized in infancy. The trustees of the Napa church are making an effort to pay its debt of \$2000. One-half the amount is already subscribed. A M. E. Sunday-school has been organized at East Oakland—the germ, we hope, of a church. The new M. E. Church, at Chico, is to be dedicated on the 30th of August. Its cost is about five thousand dollars, and it is a model of neatness and comfort. A Methodist church—the first structure of the sort in the town—was dedicated at Bakersfield, July 12th.

A lot has been presented to the Methodist pastor at Kernville. A village is starting at Plano, on Tule River, and Rev. J. McKelvey, of Visalia, has commenced religious services there. Rev. E. E. Hoss, of the M. E. Church, South, has accepted a professorship in the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa. Rev. S. O. Royal, eldest son of Rev. T. F. Royal, of Portland, Oregon, has gone East to complete his studies, preparatory to the ministry, at the Drew Theological Seminary.

From the *Baptist*: The Baptist church in Napa is to have an Estey organ, at a cost of \$275. Rev. H. Colchesser, from Lewisburg, is a recent addition to the Baptist ministry of this State. This is the *Baptist's* account of the Chinese picnic at Woodward's Gardens on the 31st ult. Through some inadvertence THE PACIFIC of last week contained no notice of the event, interesting and really significant as it was: "The Chinese Mission Schools of San Francisco held a union picnic on Friday last. Nearly one thousand were made happy by Mr. Woodward, at his Gardens, which he threw open to these strangers, their teachers, pastors, and missionary friends. It was a novel sight, strangely contrasting with the dress and customs of those who usually crowd into Woodward's beautiful gardens. But the order was perfect, the Chinese were delighted in looking upon the curiosities, and their friends were gratified to hear them sing their Christian hymns, and to see the eager interest with which they listened to several short addresses concerning Jesus and his salvation. Rev. Messrs. Lathrop, Francis, Carpenter, Shearer, Simmons and others, helped to make the day very enjoyable. Mr. Woodward deserves thanks for his generosity to our missions for the heathen in California."

A \$2500 Baptist church is being erected at Lakeport. There is only one Baptist church in the State of Nevada. Rev. J. M. Robinson, Methodist, of Cincinnati, is visiting California.

Two Presbyterian churches will soon be organized in San Luis Obispo County. Rev. Mr. McCulloch is temporarily officiating at the Chico Presbyterian church. The fair and festival given last week for the benefit of the Bush Street Methodist Church, San Francisco, realized upward of \$500. Rev. N. L. Guthrie, a local preacher, engaged several years in teaching at Mokelumne Hill, will start in a few days for the Drew Theological Seminary. Eleven hundred dollars have been sub-

scribed to build a Catholic church at Davisville. The Catholic church at Sonora, Tuolumne County, was destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon. The session of the Oregon Methodist Conference opened in Portland yesterday. Call.

The *Oregonian* notes the arrival at Portland of Rev. J. B. Hill, agent of the M. E. Book Depository in this city, and Rev. J. Thompson, of the California Bible Society. Rev. A. R. Medbury leaves Portland to take charge of the Second Baptist Church in Milwaukee, Wis. Rev. D. J. Pierce succeeds him as pastor of the Baptist church in Portland. The Trinity parish in Portland reports its annual contributions as follows: Building fund, \$2,155; current expenses, \$4,810; charities, \$2,566. The greater part of the \$1,500 raised by a general effort in the city, for the hospital and orphanage, came from members of this parish. The rector reports having read service 341 times and preached or lectured 190 times; visited and taught in Sunday-school 72 times.

The East.

THE CHURCH AT ITHACA.—Dr. Holbrook, in the *Congregationalist*, says: The First Congregational church in Ithaca, formerly Dutch Reformed, seems to be inspired with new life since it entered upon its new relations. It has a good congregation, including some of Professors and quite a number of the students of Cornell University, which is located in that place. Rev. C. M. Tyler has accepted an invitation to become pastor. The importance of the maintenance of this and other Evangelical churches in Ithaca, can only be appreciated by one who understands the peculiar constitution of the Faculty of Cornell University. It has no distinctive religious character, but is a conglomeration of all shades of religious belief and unbelief. A professorship has lately been endowed by a wealthy Jew, and its incumbent is the son of a Jewish Rabbi. He teaches that "Moses is a Sun Myth," and he follows Strauss, Darwin and Tylor, and says, "the moral sense does not demand the existence of a personal God." A Unitarian professor has just commenced holding regular religious services on the Sabbath in an adjoining town, Danby. Altogether, there seems to be a field of vast importance in that town for the exercise of all the gifts of the ablest and most devoted preacher of righteousness.

ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.—A deserved compliment has been paid to the secular press, and to the denominational press also, on account of the temperate and generous way in which the Beecher-Tilton trouble has been treated. We note one exception. The *Christian Observer* (Southern Presbyterian) thus notes the knot: "Beecher has not been for many years, if ever, in any true sense a Christian of the Christian religion. Beecher has had many admirers and worshippers in all the churches. His influence has been evil. Swing learned his lessons in the school of Beecherism. The two notorious sheets in New York, which claim to be evangelical while they are rationalist, were shaped by him. The fall of the chief will have a happy effect in checking Beecherism."

GREEN AND PATTERSON.—The Rev. W. L. Green, who led the movement in the Presbyterian General Assembly to prevent the confirmation of Dr. Patterson as professor in the Chicago Seminary, writes to *The Banner* a letter vindicating his action, and maintaining that there was a large party behind him who were strongly hostile to the continuance of Dr. Patterson in his present position.

DR. CHENEY'S UNITED CHURCHES.—The Union Park and Ashland Avenue churches, Chicago, have united, and taken the name of the Fourth church. Union Park brings, according to its report to the Association, 350 members to the new organization, and Ashland Avenue 170, which places the Fourth church, in point of membership, in the first rank of Chicago churches. Dr. Cheney, (D. B., formerly of First Baptist church, San Francisco) gives eminent satisfaction, and has a wide field of usefulness opened before him.

News Summary.

General Items.

A woolen-mill is talked of in Vallejo. Davisville, Yolo County is to have a beet sugar factory. Woodland will soon have a new \$5,000 Baptist Church. Marysville has admitted colored children to her schools. Petaluma will shortly have a fruit-drying factory. The harvest of the Atlantic States commences this month. There are 19,112 dairy cows in Marin County. There are 800,000 more women than men in Great Britain.

Coal has been discovered near Rincon Point, Santa Barbara County. Sugar barrels are now being made at Sacramento from cottonwood.

The assessment roll of Solano county foots up \$10,500,000.

Nearly every county of Oregon claims undeveloped coal fields.

The projected road from Cloverdale to Lakeport has been commenced.

Lincoln coal is now regularly on sale in Sacramento at \$4.75 per ton.

Five thousand tons of wheat are already stored at the Eureka Warehouse, Stockton.

W. M. Bagges has erected a new warehouse in Stockton, with a storage capacity of 12,000 tons.

Yellowjackets are doing much damage to the grape crop in Amador County.

Iron smelting works will probably be established at Crescent City, Del Norte County.

It is estimated that Sherman Island will this season yield 360,500 bushels of wheat.

The Mendocino fruit crop for this season is far ahead of anything ever before produced.

The revenue authorities seized \$90,000 worth of illicit whisky in New York last Monday.

It is thought that the loss of wheat by grasshoppers in Minnesota may equal two million bushels.

Six hundred and twenty-five immigrants passed through Oakland last week on the overland trains.

The contract for the eight student club houses at Berkeley has been awarded to George W. Babcock for \$18,000.

The people of Santa Rosa talk of building a narrow-gauge railroad from that place to Vallejo.

The San Benito County Bank will commence operations at Hollister on the 10th instant. Capital stock, \$200,000.

Owing to unsatisfactory prices, San Joaquin farmers are storing large quantities of wheat in Stockton.

Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, is dying of consumption, and young Walworth, the parricide, is insane.

During the past month, five vessels of 7580 tons have sailed from Eastern ports for San Francisco, against three vessels of 4948 tons for the same period of 1873.

The Central-Pacific Railroad Company have determined to build a fire-alarm telegraph along the line of the road in the wood and snow sheds.

A tract of land near Tehama that has been sown with wheat twenty-three consecutive years, produced thirty bushels to the acre this season.

Workmen are opening a new quarry on Castle Hill, near Petaluma, for the purpose of getting out pavement blocks for San Francisco.

Theodore Weyand, of West Granger, Yolo county, harvested 900 sacks of wheat from 65 acres of volunteer. This is a little over twenty-eight bushels to the acre.

The quicksilver mines of Sonoma and Napa counties, though scarcely opened as yet, are turning out from 200 to 300 flasks of quicksilver per week.

Professor Carr, Agricultural Professor of the State University, has been requested to resign. The Regents give no reason for the request. The Grangers throughout the State protest.

The catalogue of the California College, located at Vacaville, for 1874 which has just been published, shows that there are 64 male and 41 female students in that institution.

The cutting of the Gilroy tobacco crop, which commenced some weeks ago, discloses a large yield of tobacco. The damage done by the worms all in the fields will not amount to \$100.

Here is a Japanese recipe for keeping meat fresh in hot weather: "Place it in a clean porcelain bowl, and pour hot water over it so as to cover it. Then pour oil upon the water. The air is thus quite excluded, and the meat preserved."

The following are the dates for holding the usual Fall fair: State Fair, September 21st to 26th; Sonoma and Marin, September 14th to 19th; San Joaquin Valley, September 29th to October 2d; Santa Clara Valley, October 5th to 10th; Napa and Solano, September 24th to 10th.

Henry Dobbels farms on a small scale at Paradise, El Dorado County. He cultivates this year 300 acres of potatoes, 700 acres of barley, 200 acres of oats, and 100 acres of other kinds of vegetables and grain. He expects to ship about 45,000 bushels of barley and 25,000 sacks of potatoes.

The Los Angeles Star says: "There remains no doubt whatever as to the intention of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to complete the road from Los Nietos to Anaheim. As soon as practicable the construction force now at work in Kern county will be transferred to Los Angeles, and the connection made at once."

The construction train of the Coast Narrow Gauge Railroad arrived in San Rafael last Saturday. It is expected that by the first or second of October, passenger trains will connect with Sausalito. The traveling time between San Rafael and San Francisco will then be reduced fully one-third. A like reduction will also be made in the fares.

At the California Reduction Works, at East Oakland, a new patent for reducing cinnamon has been tested with complete satisfaction. The advantage claimed for the apparatus is, that it will work the highest grade ore and not lose any of the metal. When the works are completed, it is expected that twenty tons of ore will be worked daily. Six new furnaces are in process of erection.

Napa, next to Santa Barbara, claims the honor of producing the largest bearing vine in the State. This vine is now loaded with a crop of grapes that bids fair to exceed 1,000 pounds in weight, the number of pounds is produced year before last. It is of the Isabella variety, and covets the side and end of the two-story dwelling of its owner, Mr. E. T. Smith, with Napa, as well as an arbor erected for it to spread over.

The idea of a Universal Medicine is at last realized in Dr. Walker's CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. This concentrated essence of the finest medicinal herbs and roots in the Western world, combined with the most powerful and purest of medicinal agents, has not only undermined the sources of vitality, and in Chronic Indigestion, Nervous Headache, Congestion of the Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, and innumerable ulcers and scabious disorders, it is a specific absolute and infallible.

The semi-annual statement of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, published in another column, shows the Company to be in excellent financial condition. This is the only Company chartered by Congress; it has a large capital, does business on the Low Rate Stock plan, and is eminently successful and prosperous. The business is done at the principal Branch Office in Chicago.

THE "HOUSEKEEPER" OF OUR HEALTH.—The liver is the great purifying or blood-cleansing organ of the system. Set the great house-keeper of our health at work, and the most corrupting which gender in the blood and rot out as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is pre-eminently the article needed. It cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimples, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers, kindly heal under its mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are robbed of their terrors, and by a preserving and somewhat protracted use of it, the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of this great solvent. It is sold by all Druggists.

Special Notices.

Read Ditson & Co.'s New Advertisement.

For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to BRADLEY & RULOVSON'S, "Elite Studio," with an elevator, 429 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Closed on Sunday.

For Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Looking Glasses, of every description, go to the Wholesale and Retail Store of Sanborn, Vail & Co., 719 Market Street.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TACCHES" are the most popular Article in this Country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

A NAHL at his studio, No. 121 Montgomery Street, is now prepared to do any kind of Artistic Work, from a small Miniature on Porcelain to a Life-size Portrait in crayon or Pastel. Copying from small, faded Pictures a specialty. Also, designing of every description. Instruction given in every branch of the Art.

A TRUE STORY.—In almost every family some one is suffering from inflammation of the Kidneys, Gravel, Diabetes, Brickdust, Deposit, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, and Female Complaints. FORTY DROPS CONSTITUTION WATER, three times a day, in four times the quantity of water is a sure cure. For sale by all druggists. It is a preparation by an Eminent Physician.

The great clearance sale now being held by A. Ludorff at No. 15 Third street, should be visited by every one who wishes choice dry goods at very low prices. Our country friends coming to the city are frequently in a quandary where to go and do their shopping to the best advantage. Our advice is, to go direct to No. 15 Third street, where the best of bargains can be made, and where, in addition, they will have the pleasure of dealing with agreeable and obliging gentlemen.

WELCOME HOME.—We had the pleasure of meeting, a few days since, on his return from New York city, Dr. J. A. Sherman, the famous specialist in the treatment of rupture. The Doctor has refitted his Reception and Operating Rooms at No. 240 Montgomery street, where all in need of his services should call early. Success, after all, is the best criterion of a man's ability, and the remarkable professional career of the Doctor in our State a year ago, and the wonderful success which almost uniformly attended his prescriptions, are not likely to be forgotten.

LOTTA IS ALL THE RAGE.—There is a peculiar magnetic influence about her which disarms all attempts to criticize. Even the most cynical bow to her charms or maintain a grim silence. It is as much the fashion to see her as to go to Houseworth's photograph gallery for choicest pictures. At this establishment one is sure to obtain not only a correct likeness, but a picture, whose tout ensemble in relation to position, expression, drapery, and artistic effects is as much a desideratum as a gem without a flaw. 12 Montgomery street is the number, and opposite the Lick House the place.

NOW IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Dr. J. A. Sherman,

SPECIALIST IN THE TREATMENT OF RUPTURE, respectfully announces that he has returned to this city, and may be consulted at his branch office,

240 Montgomery St., cor. of Pine,

By those desirous of obtaining the benefit of his experience and assistance in the adaptation of his method for the radical cure of Hernia, without regard to the age of the patient, or duration of the affliction. Photographs of bad cases of

RUPTURE

Before and after treatment and CURE, can be seen at his office. Descriptive pamphlets mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

The CURE is effected by local external application only.

Office—240 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: No. 1 And Street, New York, formerly 697 Broadway.

Dividend Notice

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,

619 CLAY STREET.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held July 7th, 1874, a dividend was declared of eight and two-fifths (8 2/5) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of Federal Tax, payable on and after July 15th, 1874.

CYRUS W. CARMANT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MASSONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 5 FOST STREET, Masonic Temple, San Francisco.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held July 12th, 1874, a Dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9 1/2) per cent per annum on term deposits, and seven and one-half (7 1/2) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, for the semi-annual term ending July 1st, 1874, payable on and after August 1st, 1874, free of all taxes.

H. T. GRAYES, Secretary.

Dividend Notice.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, held this day, a dividend was declared at the rate of eight per cent per annum, for the half year ending July 31st, 1874, free of Federal taxes, and payable on and after the date.

EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

San Francisco, July 29th, 1874.

DR. ABORN'S OFFICES AND LABORATORY, NO. 213 GEARY ST.

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURES OF THE most obstinate and long-standing cases of

Nasal Catarrh, Ozena, Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Also, Stomach Disorders, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Nervous Affections, Etc., Etc.

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M. & 5 to 7 P. M.

CREAT CLEARANCE SALE!

OF...

DRY GOODS!

AT...

REDUCED PRICES!

BY...

A. LUDORFF

15

THIRD STREET.

On September 1st we will occupy our new Store, No. 724 Market Street.

ANOTHER

REMARKABLE CURE

OF

Chronic Nasal Catarrh

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CITY AND COUNTY of San Francisco, ss.—JOHN HOELSCHER, being duly sworn, does depose and say that—

For about five years I have been a terrible sufferer from

Chronic Nasal Catarrh.

My nostrils were almost constantly closed, so that it was impossible for me to breathe through them. Breathing through my mouth caused a dryness of the throat. Had considerable cough and a general derangement of the whole system. Life to me seemed a burden, as in this condition I had no desire to participate in the enjoyments of life. Had tried various doctors and medicines without the slightest benefit, and was about to despair of ever obtaining relief, when I read of the many testimonials in the daily papers of success in cases that were being performed by DR. ABORN, 213 Geary street, which inspired me with the hope that there might be relief for me. With but little hope, I applied to him, and placed myself under his treatment, and now, after three months under his care, I consider myself

Thoroughly Cured.

MY NOSTRILS ARE NOW ENTIRELY CLEAR AND FREE FROM THOSE DISAGREEABLE DISCHARGES. HAVE NO PAIN OR DISCOMFORT THERE. MY NOSE AND SKIN, WHICH WERE DULL AND SLEET, ARE NOW CLEAR AND BRIGHT; IN FACT, I FEEL AND LOOK LIKE A NEW BEING. MY WHOLE SYSTEM HAS, BY HIS TREATMENT, BEEN THOROUGHLY CHANGED AND REVIVIFIED, AND I HAVE GAINED BETWEEN TEN AND FIFTEEN POUNDS SINCE I BEGAN HIS TREATMENT. Out of gratitude to DR. ABORN, and that I may be the means of directing some poor sufferer to him, I publish this brief statement of facts concerning my case, as his success has been so remarkable that I believe he can cure all persons who are troubled with this annoying and loathsome disease.

JOHN HOELSCHER, Residence, San Mateo, Cal., May 27, 1874. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN HAMILT, Notary Public.

THE EAR SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

Another Testimonial.

TO THE PUBLIC.—WITH FEELINGS OF GRATITUDE, I publish the following statement of facts concerning my case, as it was entirely deaf in my right ear. Could not hear a watch tick, or any audible sound. Had a distressing noise buzzing in the ear. I applied to DR. ABORN, 213 Geary street, for relief, and to my great surprise, in three days he has me entirely cured. My hearing is now as good as ever. All noises and unpleasant sensations have been entirely removed. I consider DR. ABORN a gentleman of rare skill and ability in the treatment of such delicate organs as the ear.

PETER BRADY, Residence, 127 Second street. Place of business at FERNANDINO Warehouse, Townsend street, back of P. M. S. Co.'s Dock. June 4th, 1874.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Insurance COMPANY

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Chartered by Congress.

Cash Capital.....\$1,000,000.

July 1, 1874.

ASSETS:

Cash in Bank.....\$ 20,524 96

U. S. Bonds (Market Value).....238,000 00

State and City Bonds (Market Value).....35,940 00

Loans secured by First Mortgage.....2,446,547 00

Loans fully secured by Bonds & Stocks.....61,187 50

Loans secured by Bonds & Stocks.....12,188 41

Loans to Agents, fully secured.....51,968 00

Loans secured by Policies.....51,968 00

Furniture.....58 65 44

Accrued Interest.....51,496 37

Premiums in course of collection.....105,758 28

Deferred Premiums—net.....103,108 00

Total Assets, July 1, 74, \$3,886,888 22

LIABILITIES:

Total present value of Policies in force.....2,018,784 00

Losses received, but not due.....104,485 00

Total Liabilities.....\$2,123,269 00

Surplus.....\$1,243,619 22

The loans, secured by first mortgages of real estate worth more than twice the face of the loans, amount to \$2,446,547, a sum considerably in excess of the total liabilities of the Company. The National Life Insurance Company, under the same management, have not been merged, and the preceding statement is the financial exhibit of the NATIONAL LIFE.

The low rates, the large Capital, the definite contract, and the liberal Policies of the NATIONAL LIFE, render it especially worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

Officers: John V. Farwell, President; L. D. Corbridge and Paul Cornell, Vice Presidents; J. Frank, Secretary; Emerson W. Peet, Actuary.

Branch Office.....Chicago, Ill. 127 to 128 La Salle Street, Where the business of the Company is transacted.

H. COX, D.D., General Agent for the Pacific Coast. 217 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Placerville Academy

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS ACADEMY COMMENCES

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1874.

This prosperous institution justly claims superiority of climate and scenery, and in social and moral influences it is unsurpassed by any location in the State.

It employs no teachers but those of superior scholarship and of the highest merit. It offers facilities for a thorough and finished education in all its departments. For further particulars address the Principal,

E. B. CONKLIN, A. M., Placerville, El Dorado County, Cal. 9230

GOLDEN GATE ACADEMY.

OAKLAND.

THE NEXT YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION, A first-class boarding school for young men and ladies, will commence July 20th, 1874. The same corps of teachers will be employed as last year.

Home Circle.

I Wouldn't, Not if I Could.

I would not dig my past
Up from the grave of weakness and regret;
Up from its hopes, which glimmered but to
set—
Its dreams, that could not last!

Yet I can look before,
And profit by the lessons sadly learned;
As children playing with the fire are burned
And tempt its glow no more.

I would not, if I could,
Live o'er again this dark, uncertain life—
This slipping backward in the daily strife
Of reaching after good.

Yet I can know how weak
Are all below. And so sweet charity
Will cling and grow about each form I see,
And thus to me will speak.

I would not open out
The half-healed wounds of other years, long
faded;
"Twere better they were numbered with the
dead—
And then, there is no day.

Life is too short to waste
In vain repining or in weak regrets;
The strongest heart endures and never frets
O'er joys it may not taste.

And he who can go on
Bravely and firmly in the allotted way,
Gaining new strength with every darkened
ray,
Shall surely reach the dawn.

And so I would not lift
Up from their grave the shadows of my past;
The cloud that all my sky once overcast
Into the night may drift.

For there's enough to fill
Each hour and moment of the days to
come;
Then, wherefore woo the shadows to our
home?
The valleys to our hill?

—Mrs. Mary E. Neely.

A Talk about Babies.

An American mother with her first baby is often an object of pity. Very rarely has her previous education fitted her in the least for the duties and responsibility which have come upon her. Even if she is the elder daughter of a large family, in all probability her mother has always shouldered the burden of household cares alone, leaving her child to "enjoy herself," and to that end allowed her as much of the delights of idleness as she has chance to fancy.

Mrs. Camp has immortalized the failings of monthly nurses, yet there are those who really merit the high prices they demand. Of them, however, I have naught to say. My business is with the young mother, when the nurse is gone, and she is thrown wholly on her own resources. She knows that when her baby brothers and sisters cried, "Mother used to give them something out of a bottle;" what that something was she has no idea. One friend suggests catnip tea, another urges fennel-seed whiskey—old fashioned people these!—while Madam Mere, whose babies never give her any trouble, advises the soothing syrup she always uses. So the poor baby is dosed first with one thing, then another, and undergoes useless tortures.

Soothing syrups are perhaps more efficacious; they stupefy the child and silence its crying, but, alas, who shall count their victims?

"Never give a child patent mixtures," said a prominent physician to the writer. "To prescribe for a patient properly, a doctor should always know what medicines have been given, and if these have been used, he has generally to go to work in the dark. If opium is necessary, use paregoric—then you know just how much you are giving."

It is safe to assert that every one of the syrups, cordials and elixirs, advertised as a boon to babies and a relief to mothers, contains opium in greater or less quantity, and more than one woman is to-day killing her child by their use, in total ignorance of what she is doing.

It is a good rule never to give physic, unless you are sure that it is needed; and colic may often be relieved by external remedies. Warm flannels to the stomach, which should be gently rubbed; toasting the little feet; laying the infant across the lap face downward, while rubbing the back with a warm, soft hand, and holding Baby against the shoulder, whilst the rubbing process is carried on in the same way; these are some of the simple modes in which a slight attack may be cured.

If medicine is needed, Dewee's Carminative, an old foggy preparation which has been in use for over forty years, is safe and reliable. The assafoetida in it is a specific for wind; the prepared chalk is a standard baby physic, and of opium there is not enough in it to be dangerous. Besides, every druggist can mix it, and every physician knows its component parts;

so that mothers who think that the child must take something, can administer it with perfect safety. The medicine is not patented, and the good old doctor who first compounded it has gone to his grave long ago.

Babies should be bathed regularly once a day in tepid, not hot, water, and as soon as strong enough to be supported in the tub by one hand of nurse or mother, the bath should be given in that manner. It is astonishing how soon the child will learn to know its bath tub; how soon it will begin to struggle to get to the water, and to kick and splash and play while bathing. It should always be taken out of the water on a blanket, and wiped perfectly dry by friction with a soft towel; powdered from head to foot with corn starch, with which orris root may be mixed for perfumery; and dressed as quickly as possible.

Pins are often instruments of torture to babies, and it is not a bad idea to keep needle and thread at hand, and sew the garments on instead of pinning them, though when safety pins are used this is hardly necessary. Have the clothes ready beforehand—shirt, petticoats, and little dress, all fastened together, so as to be put on all at once, and as soon as the baby is dressed, feed it, and let it go to sleep.

The superstition that putting long clothes on over a baby's head is unlucky, is a fortunate one for the small folk whom it concerns. Nearly every baby dislikes to have its face covered for even a moment, and slipping the clothes on, feet foremost, while the baby lies on the lap, is a pleasant process for all parties. It is a pity that fashion prescribes such very long clothes for young babies. True, it is imperative that the feet should be kept warm, but skirts three or four times as long as the wearer is scarcely necessary for this; however, fashion is positive on this point, and I have no idea of making a female Quixote of myself by fighting against fashion.

The clothes should be loose, and comfort is first to be considered in preparing them. Learned physicians—alas for these brave crusaders against so many follies!—have lectured on the inhumanity of keeping babies' arms and necks uncovered in winter weather, and have not lifted their voices in vain. Let a mother try it herself, and see how she likes it! The little things get used to it just as greenhouse plants manage to stand exposure to a northern climate; the hardy ones struggle through it, those more delicate—die! Flannel should be worn next the skin, covering chest and bowels, the year round, until the teething period is past; then, in a warm climate, it may be left off during summer. The band worn around the body of a new born infant may, at four months old, unless the child is unusually delicate, be exchanged for a little flannel shirt, low necked and short sleeved, long enough to come well over the stomach. While the band is used, it must be tight enough to give the needed support, without compressing the wearer, and should be looser at night than during the day. Do not depend too much, however, upon this as a support for the back; and remember that you cannot be too careful not to tax the strength of your baby's spine. Nothing gained by encouraging a child to precocity in sitting and standing alone or walking; and overtaxing the infant spine has laid the foundation of many a weak back.

Patterns for babies' first clothes may be bought from any agency for paper patterns, and are generally sensible and reliable. The day-shirt should open behind for convenience in putting on; that worn at night, in front, like the barrow-coat or night flannel, which last should be buttoned its entire length by buttons sufficiently close together to keep out the cold.

Teeth are a mysterious dispensation, on the whole, and it might be well if they could be abolished by act of Congress, and sets provided for us all by dentists at once. Oh! the babies that die in the tedious process by which nature provides them! Blind humanity is ready to question Providence in thinking of it. In winter there is not so much danger, but in summer the little sufferers may be numbered by thousands. The pain cannot be avoided, yet it may be greatly lessened by judicious care and nursing. The first thing essential is plenty of fresh air; country air, if possible; if not, the early morning and cool evening air of the city. Shun a hot sun like a pestilence, and keep your baby cool. Let the garments be as thin and as few as possible, always

keeping flannel over the bowels. Bathe twice a day, and keep the nursery well ventilated. A small piece of ripe peach, English raspberries, or a slice of tomato, may be given with safety if the baby seems to crave them, and be not ill; but the fruit must be fresh, and the quantity small. I have known cases where these have proved almost medicinal, and indeed have been used by medical advice; but no other fruit is safe.

When the gums are swollen and hot to the touch, the intolerable itching may frequently be eased by a little crushed ice beaten in a towel with a hammer, until as fine as snow, and given slowly, letting the baby suck it from the spoon. Be very cautious about administering medicine, remembering that if cholera infantum be suddenly checked, the disease is apt to attack the brain.

The best course is to give none except under medical advice. In almost every case opium is poison to a teething child. Calomel and chalk is the allopathic remedy, almost infallible if used in time; and homeopathic specifics are not wanting; indeed, Dr. Humphreys merits a handsome testimonial at the hands of the babies for what he has done to lessen the use of opium in their diseases.

If the mother can nurse her baby, let her do so by all means, for where nature provides sustenance, her provision is always best. Tradition has made many a woman half starve herself, by dieting for the sake of her little one, but it may be safely asserted that no wholesome food which agrees with the mother will render her milk injurious to the child. Wet nurses are dangerous experiments, when one reflects that high medical and psychological authorities agree that physical and even mental traits may be transmitted to an infant through the breast at which it nurses.

Cow's milk fresh and pure, diluted with soft water and sweetened with loaf sugar, most closely resembles the mother's milk, and is, therefore, its best substitute. One part milk to two parts water are the proper proportions under six months of age; after that the quantity of milk may be gradually increased with the age of the child. If your baby is fed from a bottle, keep two alwavs on hand, and let one soak in cold water while the other is in use. Never allow the milk to turn sour in the bottle. It is very little trouble to rinse the vessel at once, but if the milk coagulates, it is no easy task to remove it. Make the tea by pouring boiling water on new milk, and then, replacing the stew pan on the fire, let the mixture boil for a minute or two. Unless you have a nurse on whose fidelity you can rely, make your baby's tea yourself, and see that it is kept sweet. A stationary washstand with the water running will, unless the weather is very warm, keep boiled milk fresh, then a little ice must be used. If the baby is unable to digest tea thus prepared, use a table-spoonful of cream to half a pint of water. If unable to procure reliable milk fresh from the cow, substitute condensed milk in its place, taking care to observe the proper proportions. Often a little lime-water added to the tea will enable the most delicate stomach to digest it.

Feed regularly, at first every two hours, increasing the interval to three and four hours as the child grows older, during the day, and not at all during the night. Give the child a good meal at bed time—say ten or eleven o'clock—and another when it wakes in the morning, but if it cries in the night, don't feed it. A grown person getting up at one or two in the morning and demanding oysters and coffee, would be thought delirious, and there is no more necessity for stuffing a baby all night long. Let the little one sleep at the mother's bedside, in a crib with hair mattress and hair pillow. Keep a rubber cloth over the mattress, under the sheet, and air the bed clothing frequently. Much has been said for and against the rubber diaper. It is clean, and keeps the clothing dry; not so it is unhealthy, except where careless nurses make it an excuse for neglect in changing the linen underneath. Have at least two, one for night and one for day wear, and wash frequently with cold water, hanging where they may air when not in use.

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Concerning the San Rafael and San Quentin ferry, the "Marina County Journal" says. The agreement of the stockholders in the S. K. and S. Q. Railroad has now been in Mr. Coleman's hands for some weeks, and the time in which he may accept it has not yet expired. We are in possession of facts which makes its acceptance very doubtful. One of these is the price of the old steamer, for which \$50,000 is offered, and \$35,000 demanded. There is no likelihood of an agreement on this point, and for this and other reasons, very little prospect of Mr. Coleman's complying with the conditions, and accepting the railroad. The narrow-gauge company are anxious to obtain the ferry, and, as a result of the foregoing, the probabilities are that they will get it. It is believed that the new steamer will be ordered, and the line, reaching the railroad to their gauge, and running all passenger-trains direct to this boat, while the freight will go via Sausalito. The programme embraces five or six trips a day, and a reduction of fare at least to fifty cents.

The "San Rafael Herald" gives the subjoined information regarding the oyster beds at Richardson's Bay. The oyster trade of California is fast increasing. Instead of the small, almost tasteless California oyster, which was about the only thing in the shape of a bivalve that we could get before the completion of the overland railroad, our epicures can now revel in flat, plump, juicy Eastern transplanted Saddle Rock or Shrewsbury oysters. Morgan & Co., of San Francisco, have expended a large amount of money to make the transplanting of oysters a success. Shoalwater Bay was first acquired by this firm, but the oysters did not grow there at that locality. An effort was then made on the mud flats of Oakland for four or five years, but too much fresh water proved an obstacle. Vallejo was also tried, but without success, and Richardson's Bay is the only place yet found of convenient access to the general market of the State that has proved satisfactory. In the beds at Richardson's Bay—one Kashow's Island, and the other at Reed Ranch—there are at the present time about 20,000,000 worth of oysters. A force of dredges is constantly at the beds to supply the market, and a trip to the locality would prove quite interesting and entertaining. For further information Morgan & Co. informs us that the Eastern transplanted Saddle Rock or Shrewsbury oysters now on an average in California in six months, than in the Eastern States in two years.

population to come in to give sufficient increment. Messrs. Lux and Miller, some time since showed their appreciation of a simple fact by dividing up their property, and offering easy terms to those who desired to acquire homesteads on time. And now comes Mr. C. S. Abbott, the owner of a body of land consisting of seven or eight thousand acres, within four miles of Salinas City. The land is partly under cultivation and partly used as a stock range. In the local paper, the "Salinas Index," announces that Mr. Abbott has put this land upon the market in parcels of any desired size to suit the purchaser. The property is situated in the very heart of the Salinas valley, and has never failed to produce a main crop whether the season has been wet or dry. With the advantages of soil and climate, there is no doubt but this

The second thought that strikes one in connection with the above statistics is the certain, and in this country and France, the rapid rise or increase in the value of farming lands. This is equally true undoubtedly of all real estate. One explanation of this is found in the relative cheapening of gold and silver, as compared with the value of other things. Owing to the depreciation of the precious metals, a pound or dollar will buy less food, clothing, or land, than it would a century or half a century ago. But, notwithstanding this, real estate more steadily and more surely advances in actual value, from decade to decade and from century to century, than any other species of property. Hence it follows that ordinarily it is the best property in which to invest, and the safest to permanently hold. Proof of this is seen in the fact that the majority of the wealthiest men in our large and small cities are rich in real estate, although the rise in the value of real estate, and the fall of the agriculturist, may take heart; for although the income from his crops may be discouragingly small, the certain increase in the value of his lands will in time place him in better circumstances, if not in a position of comparative wealth.—(Hearth and Home.)

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NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

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E. ESSMANN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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Dress Goods,

Silk Velvets,

Cloaks, (of latest style),

Guipure Lace,

German Linen,

Shawls,

Brocade cloths, Etc.,

Specially selected by himself for the

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Agricultural and Grazing Lands

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DEALER IN

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Clams, and all kinds of Shell Fish

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California Market,

Entrance on Pine Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Public and Private Parties, Families, Hotels and Res-

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and Transplanted Oysters and Salad Dressing, the

finest in the Market. Oysters cooked and served to

order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6

until midnight.

Jan 17

C. P. R. R.

COMMERCIAL

Wednesday, April 26th, 1874

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (Daily), Atlantic Express Train

(via Oakland) for Sacramento, Mary-

ville, Redding and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Og-

den and Omaha.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo

Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connect-

ing at Vallejo with trains for Calistoga, Knight's

Landing and Sacramento; making close connection

at Napa with stages for Sonoma.

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo

Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connect-

ing at Vallejo with trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton

Train (from Broadway Wharf) touch-

ing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Jo-

aquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger

Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all

Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger

Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only

connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Mer-

cedo, Visalia, Delano and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R.

R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connect-

ing at Vallejo with trains for Calistoga, Knight's

Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento

Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touch-

ing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the Sacra-

mento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train

(via Oakland) Through Freight and Ac-

commodation.

Oakland and Alameda Ferry.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

"Daily"—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, and

12.00 A. M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00,

7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, and 12.00 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—11.00 A. M., and 1.00 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30 and

3.00 P. M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

"Daily"—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A. M.; 12.00,

1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00,

10.00, 11.00, and 12.00 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—11.00 A. M., and 1.00 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30 and

3.00 P. M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

"Daily"—8.40, 7.40, 6.40, 5.40 and 4.40 A. M.; 12.40,

1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40,

10.40, 11.40, and 12.40 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5.30 A. M.

"Sundays only"—11.40 A. M., and 1.25 P. M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

"Daily"—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 A. M.; 3.00, 3.55, 5.00,

6.00 and 7.00 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5.30 and 11.30 A. M., and

1.00 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 and

1.00 P. M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

"Daily except Sundays"—6.55, 8.00, and 11.05 A. M.;

3.55 and 6.05 P. M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

"Daily"—6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 9.50, 10.50, 11.50, and

12.50 A. M.; 1.25, 2.25, 3.25, 4.25, 5.25, 6.25,

7.25, 8.25, 9.25, 10.25, 11.25, and 12.25 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5.50 A. M., and 1.50 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30 and

1.30 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

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2d. " - - - 85.00.

3d. " - - - 55.00.

Passengers will please bear in mind that the "Bur-

lington Route" is the only line running Pullman Hotel,

Sleeping, and Dining Cars between